Our Hat Department is booming. Stiff hats for men and boys, 75c and upward. Soft hats for men, 50c and up-ward. Soft hats for boys, 22c and up-

In children's caps, for fall and winter, we have a great stock at 22c and 23c, that sold last season at 40 and 50c. Here's a bargain. A fine line of plush caps at 88c and upward.

We sell a fine \$2 hat at \$1.50. No mistake about it. Come and see. Also, non-breakable stiff hats, in Miller, Yeoman and Dunlap styles, at \$3. Regular price \$3.50.

ALL AT THE

Original Eagle Hat Department

Stores: 5 & 7 W. Wash. and 16 S. Meridian.

TIME-CARD. CLEVELAND DIVISOR.

Depart-\*3.30 am, 7 am, 11.15 am, \*3.15 pm, \*6.30 pm. Arrive-\*7.05 am, \*10.30 am, 2.40 pm, 5.00 pm. \*11.20 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-BAST. Depart-\*3.40 am, \*6.45 am, 10.50 am, \*3.10 pm, \$5 pm, 6.30 pm.

Arrive-10.25 am, \*71.05 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pm,

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION-WEST. Depart-7.10 am, \*11.15 am, 5.15 pm, \*12.20 am. Arrive-\*3.20 am, 10.35 am, \*3.00 pm, 6.15 pm.

Depart-7:45 am, \*11:46 am, 5:05 pm. \*11:25 pm. Arrive-\*3:25 am, 10:30 a.m. 2:55 pm, \*6:25 pm. PEORIA DIVISION-EAST. Depart-5:30 am., \*3:15 pm. Arrive-\*11:00 a.m., 7:50 p.m.

Depart-\*7.30 am, \*11.10 am, 5.10 pm, \*11.35 pm. Arrive-\*3.20 am, 10.35 am, \*2.50 pm, \*6.20 pm. \*Daily. @Sunday only.

C., H. & D. R. R.

à

The Pullman Vestibule Line 5 TRAINS DAILY 5

ONLY LINE

# DETROIT and TOLEDO

Leaving Inplanapolis in the evening, by which you can secure SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATION, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning.
Trains arrive and depart as follows: FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON.

Depart—\*3:55 am \*6:40 am †10:45 am \*3:05 pm †6:30 pm †1:15 am †7:25 pm

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

I. R. Creighton, of New York, Ends His Life with Poison and Is Found Dead in His Office.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- I. R. Creighton, of the banking firm of I. R. Creighton & Co., was found dead in his office at No. 72 Broadway this morning by the janitor of the building. The body was cold and rigid when found, death having evidently occurred some hours before. The dead man lay on a sofa, with a revolver with an empty shell in one chamber at his side. On the office table lay several sealed letters addressed to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Creighton, and his partner, H. H. Brigham. An open letter was addressed to "All whom it may concern," and read as follows: "I have fought a hard business battle; have made a square fight, but have lost. My brain has given way, and now my body must go. Please break the news gently to my wife." George Crosby, Mr. Creighton's cashier, soon arrived and was overcome on learning what had occurred. He said: "I left him at the office yesterday afternoon happy, and have never seen anything in his conduct to indicate that he was low spirited. So far as I know his accounts were all right. He has had no financial difficulty, I think."

Mr. Creighton was a son of the late Commodore Creighton, of the United States navy. For three years previous to last No-vember he was associated with J. P. Wright, at No. 72 Broadway, and did a general banking and brokerage business. He afterward associated himself with Mr. H. H. Brigham, at the same number in the same business. He was well known on Wall street for the past dozen years, and it was believed that he was successful in business.

An autopsy made on the body of the sui-cide by Deputy Coroner Jenkins developed the fact that death was not caused by a bullet, but by poison. A large quantity of morphine was found in his stomach, and it was apparent that he swallowed so much of the poison that it produced hemorrhage. This accounts for the presence of blood in the suicide's mouth, which created the impression that he had shot himself there.

EX-CONSUL BEAUCHAMP.

Prominent Resident of Terre Haute Held Syracuse, N. Y., as a Supposed Lunatic.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 23 .- Word was received here yesterday that Emory P. Beauchamp, of this city, who has served as United States consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologue, and St. Gall, was held at Syracuse, N. Y., to await an investigation as to his sanity. While in Europe Beauchamp married a wealthy young lady of Cologne, and brought her to Terre Haute. About a year ago, on the death of her father, they left for Europe to secure her part of the estate. The message from Syracuse is the first heard of them since they departed. Beauchamp was apparently sound mentally when he left. At one time he occupied a prominent place in Republican politics in this State, and was a warm personal friend of President Grant and is a personal friend

of Senator Voorhees. A dispatch from Syracuse says: The con-ductor of one of the New York Central palace cars reaching here Sunday morning had as a passenger ex-Consul Emery Purden Beauchamp, who would neither sleep himself nor let any one else sleep. On the train with the ex-Consul were his wite and her maid. The conductor had to put him off at Clyde, and Mr. Beauchamp took a train back to this city, where the police found it necessary to take him into custody. In his satchel were a can of boned nicken, six bars of soap, two hair switches, a jumping-jack, a bottle of brandy, palace car sleeper towel and a lot of legal papers. As the man had done nothing for which he could legally be held, he was released, and took the train for Utica, where he was arrested again. Monday night, because of his oneer actions and in order than he was arrested again. queer actions, and in order that he may not harm himself or others he has been returned to this city and put in custody, charged with stealing a sleeping-car towel.

Slightly warmer; fair weather

# UMBRELLAS

We are Headquarters for these goods, and are showing a good fast-color Sateen Umbrella.

26-inch gold cap for :: 28-inch gold cap for : : \$1.00 Gloria Silk, extra quality, eight ribs, paragon frame, fine silver caps, 26-inch, \$1.25; 28-inch, \$1.50.

Full line of Silk goods, with natural stick, gold and silver caps, from \$2.50 to \$10.

Cotton, Gingham, Waterproofs, Mohairs and Alpacas, at from 50c to \$3.50.

Children's 24-inch Gingham Umbrellas for school use.

Don't forget FALL OVERCOAT Bargain Counter.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

FIRED ON THEIR ASSAILANTS

An Alleged Georgia Race Riot Turns Out to Be Merely a Case of Self-Defense.

Dispute Over Turpentine Lands Ends in an Un provoked Assault on Colored Men, Who Kill Two of the Attacking Party.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Only meager reports can be obtained concerning the re ported race riot in Coffee county, as the trouble occurred some distance from the nearest point of telegraphic communication. It appears that in the riot four white men were shot down-E. B. McClendon, Frank and Thomas Seers and John Hendrix. None of these are dead, according to the latest reports. The Governor received a request to order out the militia, on the ground that the white people are at the mercy of an armed mob of negroes. He accordingly ordered the Waycross Rifles to proceed at once to the scene of the conflict. It appears that the negroes are being led by one L. B. Varn, a white man engaged in the turpentine business near Stokes's turpentine-mill. Stokes, Varn and Thomas Seers had a dispute about a tract of land. Varn put his men to work on the timber land and Seers shot one of the negroes and grove the others from the woods. He returned in the afternoon with a gang of men and fired into a crowd of Varn's hands. Varn's negroes, to have revenge on Seers, armed themselves and made an assault on the settlement, with the above result. At last accounts matters were somewhat quieted, and it is believed there will be no

Another Account of the Affair. WAY CROSS, Ga., Oct. 23.-The following facts in relation to the riot at Stokes Still, near McDonald's Mill, Ga., have been obtained from an authoritative source and personal investigation: L. S. Varn leased a lot of land from the Way Cross Lumber Company, just over the Ware line in Coffee county, and recently commenced preparations for working it for turpentine this fall. The same lot of land was sold by H. M. Hitt to Tom Sears and the timber leased to F. M. Stokes for turpentine purposes. A week or ten days ago Tom Sears ordered Varn's hands off the land with his gun. The first of the week Varn had the work resumed. notifying the parties that he would submit to legal process. Otherwise he should work the lot, but cautioned his hands against trouble and ordered them to act strictly on the defensive. Tuesday Thomas Sears waylaid Varn's wagon and shot his teamster, who is not expected to live. Wednesday afternoon Thomas Sears, his father, Frank Sears, Bryan McLendon. James Hendricks and others came over into Ware, about a mile and a half from the land in dispute, to the house of Robert Knight, colored, where Welcome Golden and other colored employes of Varn were stopping out of the rain, and comfiring into the house. The hands all ran except Knight and Golden, who returned the fire, killing McSendon and Hendricks, woodsmen of Stokes, and wounding Frank Sears, Mr. Varn was six miles away, at his still, and knew nothing of the trouble until afterwards. The sheriff, coroner and Way Cross Rifles, under command of Captain Farrar, were soon on the scene, and further trouble is not apprehended. The bodies of James Hendricks and B. McLendon have been tured over to Coroner Grimes.

The rifles returned to Way Cross at 12:20 to-night. Mr. Varn arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and claimed the protection of the sheriff. He states that he had positively no knowledge of the trouble, and had no hand whatever in the affair, and that dis-patches wired from McDonald's Mill were untruthful so far as they related to himself

FLATTERED BY A BRAZILIAN.

He Thinks Our Machinery Superior to Europe an, and Will Make Extensive Purchases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Senhor Nabor Jordao. of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is in this city. In an interview to-day he said: "I recently arrived in America from Europe, where I had been representing an industrial movement in our country. We have just formed a company on a magnificent scale known as the Union of Industry. This union manufactures almost everything known to the trade, and the purpose of my visit to Europe and to this country is to purchase machinery for operating our works. My list of purchases will embrace everything from a steam laundry outfit to saw-mill and paper-mill machinery. This plan of manufacture is original with our company. At least, if it has a prototype we were no

"What has caused this sudden exuber ance in industrial matters in Brazil?" "It is due to the new republican form of government. We believe in Brazil that the change in our mode of government will make our republic as great a country as the Inited States in course of time.' Of his trip Mr. Jordao said: "I found

that the American machinery is superior to anything made in Europe. I visited Germany, France, Belgium and England. I found the price of European machinery a little lower, but the American machines are so much more labor-saving that I find them more desirable for our use, and I shall make my purchases in this country almost en-

"Reciprocity," repeated Mr. Jordao after the reporter. "That is the hope of Brazil. We want reciprocity with the United States.
Mr. Blaine is looked upon as the greatest
American statesman by the people of Brazil.
There was a time when nearly all our imports came from England, but I believe that in the future the United States will secure the trade almost exclusively."

War Governor Stricken with Apoplexy. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.-Ex-Governor B. G. Noble, the old war Governor of Wisconsin, who has been visiting relatives in Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy to-day and fell down a flight of stairs. The physicians express the belief that he will recover,

### FREE TRADE CORRUPTION FUND

Alarmed at the Prospect of Republican Success in the Coming Elections,

The Democrats Compel Importers to Contribute \$300,000 to Be Used in Bribing Voters in Close Congressional Districts.

Some of the Benefits of the New Tariff Law Pointed Out by Mr. Clarkson.

Facts that Bourbon Price-Raisers Cannot Overcome, Though They May Continue to Falsify Them-Speaker Reed in the West.

DEMOCRATIC "BOODLE."

Importers Assessed \$300,000 to Corrupt Voters in Close Districts-Some Tariff Facts. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- There is no doubt that the Democrats are frightened about the situation in the West. They hardly know what to make of it. They were so "cock-sure" that the bottom was going to tumble right out of the Republican campaign in every congressional district west of the Alleghenies that they made practically no preparations for a conflict such as Speaker Reed, Congressmen McKipley, Cannon, Gear, Henderson, Burrows and others have precipitated. Chairman Flower, it is true, did draw on his great banking-house in Wall street for enough money to print his astonishing anti-silver speech, which, with great sagacity, he has been industriously circulating in Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and other silver-loving communities. He also printed his friend, Amos Cummings's, scathing attack on the Speaker, and Senator Carlisle's philosophical thesis, showing that Moses and Julius Cæsar were both free traders. Then he sat down among his gold bags with a complacent smile upon his face, satisfied that the Bourbon shotgun and the falsehood about high prices would do ail the rest. But something has shaken him up at a great rate, and for the past four days he has been hustling around New York, pulling the legs of the importers viciously.

A prominent Democratic manager, who keeps a sharp lookout for such proceedings and who always bobs up when Democratic "boodle" is being put out, was in at Chamberlain's last night. After reviling the McKinley bill for raising the tariff on the champagne he was drinking, he gave some hints at Flower's success at moneyraising. The net result of this champagnedrinker's confession was that \$300,000 had been raised. When it was suggested that this was a good deal for the importers to put up, he replied, with a knowing wink, that he guessed "they'd get it back from the people on the other side. It's a whole lot cheaper," he added, "to pay our campaign expenses than to pay these Republican tariff duties," and he is no doubt right about that.

When this conversation at Chamberlain's got to Mr. Clarkson's ears, he remarked that he did not need such evidence to prove that a big Democratic corruption fund had suddenly come into existence. "I don't know who raised it, or from whom it was obtained," continued Mr. Clarkson, "but I have heard it drop a dozen times within the past twenty-four hours. As things stand to-day the Democrats are beaten, and they know it. Their only hope is to sail right in with their money. There is not a large purchasable vote in this country outside of New York city. On the contrary, it is wonderfully small, but the majorities either way are also very small in many congressional districts. Forty-two men sat in the last Congress on majorities of less than one thousand, in a total vote per district of about thirty-five thousand, so that bribery is willing to employ that kind of method. The Democrate are now putting out a great deal of money. They are showing signs of a newly awakened activity. They realize that their dastardly conspiracy to create an artificial rise in prices has miserably failed, and that as the Western people begin to appreciate the new tariff bill they see that it will operate quickly and immensely to their interest.

BENEFITS OF THE TARIFF LAW. "Why just see what it does," Mr. Clarkson exclaimed, warmly; "it reduces direct taxation to the amount of \$75,000,000, and the people who are thus relieved are the poor people, and most of all the Western farmers. Indeed it does more than that. If experience is a good teacher, the net effect of the McKinley bill will be this: By its lower duties on goods not largely produced in this country, and by its additions to the free list, it will remit to the people about \$115,000,000, which last year were paid into the public treasury. These remitted taxes were direct taxes; that is, they were duties on articles wherein there was practically no domestic competition, and, therefore, the duty was added to the foreign exporter's price and finally collected from the American consumer. The duties on sugar, molasses, needles, matting, seeds, sisal grass and hemp are fair samples of this taxation, and fell heavily on the poor people. All that increased the duties on fine linens, fine plushes, velvets, fine potter y and a variety of expensive articles, the great majority of which have never yet been manufactured in this country. It is now proposed to give our people a chance to make these things, and the duty is protective. These are goods that only the wealthy use, and thereforein so far as a protective tariff taxes the consumer, only the wealthy will bear this new burden. But, as a matter of fact, this sort of tax is almost wholly paid by the foreign producer and bears very lightly on the consumer, if at all. Upon a most liberal estimate, even if every penny of this duty were paid by the con-sumer, it would add only about forty millions to the general revenues, and that is far more than offset by the sixty millions which are taken from the revenues by the

repeal of the sugar duties. "The people are getting hold of these facts," Mr. Clarkson added, earnestly. "They are facts that Democratic lies cannot efface, and I believe they are facts that Democratic boodle cannot overcome. Of the impotency of lying the Democrats are now convinced, though I dare say they will keep on lying just the same, because they are built that way; but their main dependence now is boodle, and into that kind of contest we cannot follow them. In the first place it does not agree with our principles, and in the second it is impossible to our purse. The only thing we can do is to summon the honest Christian people of the land to the performance of their of the land to the performance of their duty. We can point to our party's record in the House—clean, patriotic, helpful. We can expose the utter barrenness of Democratic policy and the corrupt methods to which the enemy is resorting. We rest broken by jumping from the second-story

onr case on facts; they rest theirs on a colossal deception. Our weapon is printers' ink; theirs is 'boodle.' Now let us see who will win."

SHORT BUT POINTED SPEECH.

Speaker Reed Addresses an Enthusiastic Throng of People at Cedar Rapids, Ia. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 23.—Speaker Reed arrived from Burlington about 9 o'clock this morning in a private car. The space around the car within hearing distance was soon literally packed with a wildly enthusiastic throng, who gave Mr. Reed an ovation. In response to loud and numerous demands for "Reed" the Speaker appeared on the platform of the car and made a twenty-minute speech, which was pointed and humorous, and received with shouts of laughter and roars of applause. Mr. Reed said that the occasion was a surprise to him, being one more opportunity to speak in Iowa than he had expected. This assembly could hardly be farmers, for he looked in vain for the sad-eyed, poorly-clad men covered all over with mortgages and Democratic pity. He alluded to the brightness and forethought of business men who had taken possession of the editorial columns of Democratic papers freely advoumns of Democratic papers, freely advo-cating the high prices that were to be, and he thought it excluded less desirable mat-ter. He said the people must commend the courage of the Congressmen who were candidates this fall, as they came before the voters as men who had accomplished something—made important laws on the very eve of election. Among them were the Mc-Kinley bill, that meant so much for the home market and the laboring man, and the silver bill, that gave an abundance of honest money. The tariff bill had not been evolved in the dark, like the Mills bill, but had been founded on the judgment of delegations from every known industry. His speech was cut short by the starting of the

Great Demonstrations at Waterloo. WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 23.-Speaker Reed's meeting in this city, this afternoon, was by far the largest political gathering ever held in Iowa. Fully 10,000 people were here, representing every county in the Third district, while large numbers came from Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and other points. The day was very fine and the afternoon meeting was held in the East-side Park. J. H. Sweeney, of the Fourth district, was the chairman. Speaker Reed was greeted with a hearty welcome. His speech was devoted to careful analysis of the McKinley bill and the effect which it would have on stimulating manufactures and thereby lowering prices. He said the Democrats were howling about high prices, but the high prices were not here; they were coming, so the Democrats said, day after to-morrow, and in the meantime they wanted people to purchase largely of their stocks and in this way they would get quick sales; they obtained lots of free advertising from every Democratic paper in the country. He paid a high tribute to Colonel Henderson and prophesied his re-

He was followed by Colonel Henderson and Congressman Struble. This evening both opera-houses were filled to overflow-The speakers were Reed, Henderson, Coffin, Sweeney and Struble.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

Governor Campbell's Cincinnati Measure Not Yet Through the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23 .- In the House this morning the bill providing a non-partisan board of improvements for Cincinnati, to be appointed by the Mayor, was read a second time, and the House refused, by a vote of 70 to 33, to suspend the rules for a third reading in order that the bill might be placed on passage. The opponents of Governor Campbell endeavored to secure the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Governor for any evidence in his possession as to the dishonesty of members of the board of improvements, but the resolution failed and the House at 12 o'clock adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow. Speaker Hysell states that the vote on suspension of the rules does not indicate that the same number of Democrats in the House will vote for the passage of the non-partisan bill. What they want is to either defeat or pass the bill and get away by to-morrow. In the Senate a resolution was offered to appoint a committee of three to investigate the charge that the Clerk of the Senate had purposely detained the non-partisan bill after it passed the Senate, thus delaying the work of the Legislature. The resoion went over under the rule. The Republicans made an effort to relieve the further consideration of the Senate bill for the abolishment of the decennial board of equalization at Cincinnati. The motion failed by a party vote, and the Republicans offered a protest to be spread upon the Journal against the action of the majority in hanging up the legislation in committee. They adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. The only result accomplished to-day was the consideration of local measures.

Altered the Soncrant Bill. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.-A Times-Star special from Columbus, O., says: Senators Gamor (Democrat) and Richards (Repub lican) have been caught "doctoring" the records of the House by altering the Soncrant bill, last evening, after it had come over to the House. Democratic leaders in both houses are greatly enraged at this recourse to criminal acts on the part of Campbell's suporters. It has caused intense excitement, and arrests are threatened. Sensational developments are promised in the House to-morrow.

SENATOR BLACKBURN INJURED.

His Collar-Bone Broken and His Shoulder

Crushed by the Upsetting of His Buggy. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23. - Near Versailles, Ky., last night, while Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn was returning home from a drive, his horse became frightened and. running away, upset the buggy. The Senator was thrown violently against the the McKinley bill has swept away. It has | ground, and lay notionless for some time. He was picked up and carried to his home. where physicians were at once sent for. It was found, upon examination, that his collar-bone was broken, his shoulder crushed, and he was otherwise severely injured. The doctors do not anticipate any serious results from the accident, but he will be confined to his bed for some weeks. All his appointments to speak have been canceled

Later-It is now feared Senator Black-burn has sustained internal injuries, and may be in a more serious condition than at first supposed. He is resting quietly at the latest report.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LEAVENWORTH. Eighteen Buildings Destroyed, with a Loss of \$100,000, and but \$8,000 Insurance. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 23.-News has been received here of a destructive fire at Leavenworth, Crawford county, at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire started in Fleming's hardware store, on Nelson street, and communicating to the Hawn Hotel, destroyed eighteen buildings, among which were the postoffice. Collins's general store. E. E. McCullom's grocery, Ourbacher's Hotel. Temple's drug store, John Bence's clothing store, A. Funkhouser's law office, Dr. Settser's office, John Hankey's livery stable, Hawn's residence and O'Dell & Co.'s general store. The other houses de-

window of the Hawn House, but no one else was injured.

The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with only \$8,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Bagging-Mill Destroyed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 23.-The large two-story brick building of the Huntington Bagging Company was consumed almost wholly to-day by fire. Loss about \$20,000; partly covered by insurance. About forty employes are thrown out of work. The mill was burned down five years ago and rebuilt, but it is not probable that another mill will be erected.

Other Fires. MONTREAL, Oct. 23 .- Fire broke out in the western abbatoir at Saint Henri, last evening, and the greater part of the buildings were destroyed. The loss is \$50,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—The First National Bank, of Durham, caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and was consumed.

Johnny Murphy Whipped in a Long and Spirited Fight with George Dixon.

BESTED BY A COLORED MAN

The Former Terribly Punished, but Game to the End-His Backers Compelled to Throw Up the Sponge in the Fortieth Round.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.-The glove fight between George Dixon (colored), of Boston, and Johnny Murphy, of Haverhill, Mass., took place here to-night, at the rooms of the Gladstone Club. It was by Dixon, Murphy's seconds throwing up the sponge in the fortieth round. Murphy was plainly overmatched. He fought gamely, however, and it took Dixon two hours and forty minutes to whip him. There was a big crowd in attendance. Both men weighed 113 pounds.

In the first round both men came up smiling, but Murphy looked nervous, and plainly lacked confidence. Both men measured each other, but it was fight from the start. Murphy led out, tapping Dixon lightly on the nose, and got a return under the left eye. There were several heavy blows given and taken, both playing for the face. Murphy's blows lacked strength, while Dixon's came in with the force of a miniature pile-driver. Neither man sustained serious damage in this round. In the second round both men sprang lightly to the center of the ring. Mur-Dixon, who drew him away from the center of the ring, and, sparring from one corner to the other, he rushed Murphy several times in this round. Murphy's clever work with his head and scientific parrying saved him many heavy blows. Dixon struck him a hard blow on the ear and aimed another which would have reached if Dixon had not slipped. The men came together from the corners, and the black man sent in his right and left, dazing the white man, and "time" was called, very fortunately for

From the third to the sixteenth round it looked like a short fight, everybody expecting Murphy to get a finisher any minute. His ability to stand punishment was phenomenal, while the successive rounds showed that with a man like he was no fighter all. While occasionally leading he was mainly forced to act on the defensive against Dixon's straight-arm blows. In the fifteenth round Dixon thought to finish his man, and struck him heavily in the stom-ach. He plainly fouled twice, and though the fouls were claimed by Mnrphy's seconds they were not allow Dixon's friends were anxious lest the man lose on a foul blow, and cautioned hi not to take any chances. From then on Dixon fought more warrly, evidently intent upon tiring Murphy, who was full of fight, and, though leading frequently, was unable to get anywhere near the darkey. In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth rounds Murphy showed up well. In fact he had the best of the sixteenth round and it was the only round in which he did any fighting. seventeenth round was Dixon was himself again and from then to the thirty-seventh the men spar

but gradually growing weaker under the heavy blows that Dixon sent in on him at intervals. In the thirty-seventh round Dixon got Murphy into the corner of the ring, and with both hands. He struck right and left full in the face, and Murphy's head dropped. It was thought that he was done for, but he rallied, ducked his head under the rain of blows and started for his corner. He was picked up, and Dixon started in to finish him when time was

Murphy getting in an occasional clean Lit,

called. It was thought that the thirty-eighth round would be the last, but Murphy was game. He struck back as well as he could against the shower of blows Dixon rained upon him, and tried ducking, and chucking, and every species of ring tactics, dazed as he was, to continue the fight and save his backer's money. He received terrible punishment in this round, as Dixon went in to do him in response to the cries of his friends. Murphy stuck it out pluckily to the end. The thirty-ninth round was simply a series of terrible blows by Dixon, each one intended to be a finisher. At the conclusion Murphy's face looked like one mass of

bloody flesh. It was, however, only the blood from a bad cut in his ear. In the fortieth Murphy staggered to the scratch gamely, and for a minute and a half tried to stand up against the champion. Dixon pressed him to the ropes in his own corner and pounded his face unmercifully. Murphy tried to reply, but finally sank into the arms of his seconds. finally sank into the arms of his seconds, who quietly threw up the sponge.

Murphy was not knocked out, but he re-

ceived the most terrific battering of any man who has ever stood in a prize-ring in this vicinity. Dixon again proved himself to be the most phenomenal fighter of the period, but Murphy's gameness was simply remarkable. It was announced previous to the fight that the Puritan Club of Long Island City, N. Y., would offer a purse of \$2,000 to be fought for by the winner and Cal McCarthy.

Jury Disagrees in a Bribery Case. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.-The case of Alderman Tierney, who was indicted for bribery in connection with the building of sewers in this city, and the first of the several aldermen indicted to be brought to trial, was given to the jury to-day at 9:30 A. M., after a long and tedious trial of about ten days. The jury were out all day, and upon court reassembling this evening, at & o'clock, announced that they could not agree. They were dismissed. It is thought the case will be retried at once. It was learned that the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Outwitted by Smugglers, QUEBEC, Oct. 23 .- The custom-house officers of this city were informed last night that two cart-loads of smuggled whisky

would pass on a country road on the way to this city. They accordingly kept watch for the wagons, which appeared about midnight. The officers seized them and drove them to the custom-house, but while this was being done 148 barrels of whisky were landed on the island of Orleans. The two carts were used by the smugglers to divert the officers' attention from the main opera-

Fatal Collision on the Union Pacific. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.-A collision occurred to-day between two freight trains on the Union Pacific railroad at Fairview, fourteen miles from this city. Engineer Jack O'Brien was instantly killed and fireman Wm. Heinsworth had his right shoulder crushed. Both engines and a number of box cars were badly wrecked. The collision is attributed to inattention

## GLADSTONE AT WEST CALDER

British Political Issues Discussed Again Before an Immense Gathering.

His Views on the Eight-Hour Question, the Contest Between Labor and Capital, and the Right of Workingmen to Organize.

Serious Charges Against Explorer Stanley by a Brother of Major Barttelot.

The Latter's Diaries and Letters Made the Text of a Bitter Attack-Germany United in Honoring Count Von Moltke.

GLADSTONE IS HOPEFUL.

Thinks the Liberals Will Triumph at the Polls-Labor and Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- Mr. Gladstone addressed an immerse gathering of people at West Calder to-day. He referred to the result of the Eccles election as a forecast of the triumph of the Liberals in the coming general election, which, if the present ratio of gains continued, would give them a majority of 90. Recurring to the Irish question, he objected to the name "separatists" as applied to the home-rulers. The appellation, he said, was untrue and unfair. There was now no question among the Liberals about removing the Irish representation from Westminster. Nor did they propose to repeal the act of union they did propose to delegate to Ireland the control of local affairs. He advocated the principle of one man, one vote and shorter Parliaments. Commenting upon the enormous power workingmen now possess, he said it would prove beneficial, as the judgment of great questions by the masses was more enlightened than by educated classes. He would not venture a decisive opinion upon a general eight-hour bill until he saw a definite measure. In spite of the recent vote of trades-unions Mr. Gladstone did not see his way to consider a general legislative proposal. A special eight-hours' miners' bill was on a different footing. He was inclined to think that eight hours a day was quite enough for miners. Referring to strikers, Mr. Gladstone that down to the present time, when the contest between labor and capital had gone to the sharp issues of strikes and lockouts, the laboring man had in the main been right. Among the means working men ought to select in order to strengthen their position, awful combination was the most valuable. It was a sound system and with only rare exceptions was it barsh upon individuals. The bulk of what workingmen had gained in the contest with capitalists had been through the judicious use of combination. Workingmen ought not to contract the habit of appealing to Parliament to help them out of difficulty by a special act. Freedom of action, reliance upon themselves and unity of policy would lift them to a higher position as individuals and as a class. [Cheers].

CHARGES AGAINST STANLEY.

Accused by Major Barttelot's Brother of Causing the Former's Death. LONDON, Oct. 23.—The diaries and letters of Major Barttelot, the murdered commander of Stanley's rear guard, are published here to-day. They contain serious charges against the African explorer. The book was edited by the dead man's brother, Walter Barttelot, who, in the preface, says: "It is not likely that this book would have been written or one word of its contents ever been published had justice been even partially done or any kindness shown by the leader of the expedition to the officer who was left at Yambuya with his impedimenta, stores and baggage." Charges of malignity, ingratitude, misrepresentation

and desertion are then brought against Besides other less important accusations, the issue presented is whether the misfortunes of the rear column were due to the indecision of Major Barttelot and that of his companions, or whether Stanley himself was primarily responsible. In his book Mr. Stanley finds fault because the rear column did not follow the advance column as directed. Mr. Barttelot asserts that his brother's diaries and letters, as well as the testimony of the surviving officers, show that Stanley made it utterly impossible to carry out his orders, as he took all the strong, able men and those of good charac-

ter with him, leaving to the rear guard the sick, feeble and incorrigible.

Major Barttelot's diames declare that Stanley threatened to blast the Major's reputation with Lord Wolseley and to ruin his career in the army. In referring to this incident Mr. Barttelot gives his brother's words: "Afterwards Mr. Stanley said that it was in his power to ruin me in the service. I said to him that this was an empty threat, as it would take a great deal more than he could say to do that. He punished me afterwards by making me march to Leopoldville with seventy men who were noted for laziness and incapacity for carrying loads, warning me that if I lost a single load I must stand the consequence." This expose of Stanley's character, as shown by the diaries and letters, makes spicy reading. The story includes an account of a quarrel between Stanley and Jephson, on which occasion Stanley offered to fight Jephson. The publication has caused a great sensation here and the papers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that it was indiscreet, to say the least, to print what Major Barttelot, a man avowedly of a hasty temper, never intended should see the light; but that, however this may be, the charges call for a candid answer. Mr. Stanley refuses to be interviewed on the subject.

AN ARTISTICAL TRIUMPH.

Sarah Bernhardt's Rendition of Cleopatra & Marked Success-Her Various Costumes, Paris, Oct. 23. - Sardou's version of "Cleopatra," written for Sarah Bernhardt, had its first production this evening at the Porte St. Martin Theater. /Every avail-

able seat was occupied. The performance made a profound impression. The marvelous talent of Sarah Bernhardt was displayed to the greatest possible measure, and she received a perfect ovation. In the fourth act, where Cleopatra overhears the love-making of Antony and Octavia, she brought down the house. The scenic effects were much applauded, especially those in the first and third acts.

The scenic display was rich, artistic, even poetic. Every role was creditably and thoughtfully rendered, but the work of the support was merely accessory and subordinate to the supreme central figure, in which was Bernhardt's triumph. Even Sardou's text seemed in recitation so effectually absorbed by the great artist as to lose all traces of the author's individuality. Madame Bernhardt tinted her complexion but slightly, and appeared with dark-brown flowing tresses. She appeared in five different costumes during the tragedy. Each of them consists mainly of a piece of cloth six yards long wound around her body and held place by brooches formed of scarabees and various other Her first costume is of sky-blue China crape, with a head-dress fashioned in the shape of a sacred serpent. The sash which shape of a sacred serpent. The sash which confines this dress at the waist is embroidered with rubies, turquoises, amethysts, topazes and other jewels. Madame Bernhardt's second dress is of pink crape, with a head-dress of wild roses. A girdle, consisting of an enormous golden serpent, with emerald head and eyes of rubies, is worn with it. The third costume is of yellow muslin, embroidered with gold. The fourth is of white material, embroidered in Grecian style. The fifth dress is purely Egyptian in style, the design being copied.